The Bank of the Union at Belfast furnishes another perance in which the Bank Superintendent willfully violated the provisions of the Banking Law, adopted for the safety of note-holders. The circulation of this Bank was \$52,496, secured by \$23,000 U S. 6s, and \$30,117 N. Y. 6s. Under the plain provisions of the law, the Superintendent had no authority to give sp these securities, and take a deposit of cash, until \$47,000 of the circulation had been redeemed. After short \$23 000 had been redeemed, and the U.S. 64 withdrawn, the owner of the Bank, being desirons of taking out the N.Y. Stecks, proposed to Mr. St. John to make a deposit of cash in their place, in the New York State Bank at Albany, and allow the Bank to pay a certain rate of interest upon the de-Superistendent agreed to receive the deposit. The Superintendent agreed to receive the de-posit and give up the securities, but refused to enter-tain the interest portion of the proposition. The over of the Bank having use for the stocks, was obliged to submit, the money was handed over to the cinterdent, and \$30,000 of State Stocks—equal to to per cent, of the circulation of the Bank-delivered the Department without a particle of author hy-the Banking Law stipulating explicitly that these transactions shall be lawful only when 10 per cent. is outstanding. The owner of the Bank feeling curious to know if the New-York State Bank had 200,000 cash deposit, without paying interest to any one, wrote to the Bank, asking if the deposit had on made, and what rate of interest was allowed spen it, to which he received the annexed significant

NEW-YORK STATE BANK, ALBANY, 28th Dec., 1854 Drag Sim: Your favor of the Nith last, is at head. The d put of \$30,000 was made with this Bank by the Superlaten state the Banking Desattment, for the Union Bank of B-fest with instructions to redeem the notes; and I beg to refe to him for the information you desire. Yours, very respectfully, J. B. PLUMB, Cashler. The owner of the Bank was perfectly satisfied, an M not push his investigations any further.

## THE LATEST NEWS RECEIVED BY

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH. NON-ARRIVAL OF STEAMERS.

SANDY HOOK, Monday, March 12, 1:20 A.M. There are no signs of the steamers Pacific or Illinois. THE CO. TOWN ELECTIONS-ANTI-HINDOO

TRIUMPH. BUFFALO, Saturday, March 10, 1855. The whole county has been heard from, and the re the election of 19 out of 23 Supervisors. In averal towns the Hindoo Councils are in a great state of disaffection, and in others they have dissolved their

The Silver Grey Whigs and Hunker Democrats have fastened upon the new "American" novement for the purpose of giving a pro-Slavery are to the whole affair. This has disgusted th fied of Freedom, who have been misled into this POSTPONEMENT OF FYLER'S SENTENCE.

SYRACUSE, Saturday, March 10, 1855. The sentence of Alfred Fyler, for the marder of his wife, has been postponed until June, to test the ques-ten whether he is insane or not.

TOWDER-MILL EXPLOSION AT WILMINGTON, DEL.

WILMINGTON, Del, Friday, March 9, 1855.

Three buildings belonging to Gavelechee powdermills were blown un to-day, at 2½ o'clock, killing two
men, and fatally injuring two otners. The explosion
was terrific, and the shock was felt at the distance of
several miles.

Another dispatch says one man, John Kane, was
killed, and three weunded; two not expected to recover.

FIRE IN TROY, N. Y.

Thoy, Saturday, March 10, 1855.

A fire broke out here, this morning, in the store of

J. McKinney, No. 341 River-at., silver-plater, which
was burned down, with the two adjoining stores, occupied by R. L. & G. Drake, druggista, and Bussey

& McGee, tinsmiths. The loss has not been ascertained.

FIRE AT PORTCHESTER. PORTCHESTER. Saturday, March 10, 1855.

At 110 clock this morning the massion of George Woodward, in this village, was totally destroyed by fire. The out-buildings, and a portion of the most valuable furniture, were saved. Loss about \$3,000, covered by in average.

DEATH OF A BOSTON LADY.

Boston, Saturday, March 10, 1855.

Mrs. Frederick Sears, formerly a Miss Shaw, died k-day. She was a noted Boston Belle.

DEATH BY ACCIDENT.

Areon, Ohio, Saturday, March 10, 1855.

Orlando Hall, a weathy merchant of this place, and broke his neck this evening at 6 o'clock, and

NIAGARA SUSPENSION BRIDGE.

Beffalo Express, of this morning, gives the fallowing statistics of the Railroad Suspension Bridge at Niagara Falls: Length of span from center to centrof towers, ed.2 feet; hight of towers above the fock on the American side, 88 feet; hight on the Canada eide, 18 feet; hight of floor of railway, 60 feet; number of wire cables, 4; diameter of hash-cable, 10 inches; number of No. 9 wire in each cable, 3,459; agregate strength of cables, 12,400 tuns; weight of superstructure, 750 tuns; weight of superstructure and maximum loads, 1,250 tuns; maximum weight of cables and stay will support 7,300 tuns; hight of track above the water, 234 feet; hight of railroad above Pagon-track, 60 feet.

WEATHER REPORTS. Boston, Saturday, March, 10, 1855.
We had snow to a depth of about an inch, het night. Weather to-day cloudy, with a raw north-

PORTLAND, Saturday, March 10-9 A. M.
A strong northeast wind, with indications of snow
BANGOR, Saturday, March 10, 1855.

Cold and cloudy.

EASTPORT, Saturday, March 10, 1855. It is now snowing hard here.

Catars, Saturday, March 10, 1855.

Snowing slightly: wind north east.

THE OHIO AT PITTSBURGH.
PITTSBURGH, Saturday, March, 10, 1855.
River eight feet and watt inches in the channel, and bling. The weather is cless and mild.

MARINE DISASTERS.

Alarge ship, with maintant gone, went accore the saming, at 8 o'clock, at Scituate. One boat was supped, in trying to reach the shore, and the crew found. It is thought she is the Oriental, from laupool. No other particulars.

Nonrotk, Saturday, March 10, 1835.

Dure was a heavy cale, vastavlay, below Old

Nourors, Saturday, March 10, 1855.

The was a heavy gale, veaterday, below Old Plat. The brig Avon, from Norfolk for Verszilles, at her foremest and maintepmast, leaving her hull bestummanageable. Had recently been refuted.

The brig Julia Payson, with a cargo of simber, for but, Me., is ashore at Cape Henry.

NAVAL AFFAIRS.

PRILADELPHIA, Saturday, March 10, 1855.

The steam frigate Susquehanna, from the Pacific arrived at our Navy-Yard this morning. The meanna is last from Rio Janeiro, which port she the 11th of February. She has sailed 61,007 ance she left this port on the 26th December,

NORFOLE, Friday, March 9, 1855. NORFOLE, Friday, March 9, 1875.

A duages sustained by the brig Bainbridge in the ment storm. The Court is to consist of Capt. Cartner, President; Capts. Barron and Manning, and The Macon, Judge Advocate.

The sloop-of-war Jamestown is discharging her leading to the story of th

Daig MARIA ASHORE AT ABSECOM. - The brig to from Genoa bound for New York, loaded wa fruit, went on shore on Absecom Beach on the dof the 8th inst.

PROGRESS OF OPINION IN ILLINOIS. dence of The N. Y. Tribune

SPRINGFIELD, Monday, March 5, 1855. "The world does move!" Only a few years ago, the people of Illinois, and the whole country beside, were shocked with the announcement that an inno cent man, for the expression of an honest epinion, through a press that he, himself, owned and controiled, was hunted down by a mob, and put to death. Your readers will recollect the scene at Alton, when LOVEJOY, the martyr, was sacrificed to the blind and insatiate fury and ignorance of the multitude, inflamed by passion ard whisky, for the expression, in a respectful and temperate manner, of the great truths founded deep in the nature of man, and underlying the whole superstructure of human society in this country—truths, which, like aman, he dared openly avow and defend. The scene was a horrible one; it has left a blot upon the good name of Illinois, compared with which her failure to pay her just debts, will be, in the eyes of the world, but vial offense. But, "the blood of the martyrs is the seed of the Church." During the session of the Legislature just closed, we had the reverse of the picture: Owen Lovejoy, the brother of him who fell in that unequal contest with the besotted prejudice of the few who thirsted for his blood, stood up in the lower House, a member from the County of Bureau, and, in the presence of the beauty, fashion, talent and morality of the capitol, and the Representatives of the whole State, assumed broader, wider and more ex-treme ground than that, for standing on which his brother poured out his blood. He found a sympsdience; and, in the home of Douglasvery ball where his waning power was won—this type of the fruit which the blood of the martyr has brought forth, declared, in a speech of two hours' duration, and of surpassing eloquence, his utter abhorrence of Slavery and the slave system, his determined opposition to the slave power, his devotion to the truth of the truths upon which the Declaration of Independence is based, his uncompromising hostility to the Fugitive Slave Law; and during the whole time, so profound was the attention, and so breathless the silence of those who listened, that a feather might have been heard to fall! At the conclusion, the deep-drawn breaths, the sympathetic looks, and the moistened eyes attested the impression he had made. The proprieties of the place forbade further manifestation

approval. Sir," said he, " I am not ashamed to avow my-'self a believer in the 'higher law.' I hold myself amenable to that law, and avow, myself, my allegiance to the Supreme Power that enacted it. I would not, save for the weightiest reasons, declarmy intention to disregard any human enactment; but, Mr. Speaker, I tell you, and I tell this House, that I cannot and will not obey the requisition of that Fugitive Slave bill! I will brave your penalties, if it need be. I will meet fines and imprisonment; and if the same grace shall help me that sustained my murdered brother, I will meet death itself rather than aid in the execution of that infamous enactment i"

-And the galleries applauded! Say, does not the world move? This in an Illinois Legislature, not three score and ten miles from the blood-stained spot where that "murdered brother" laid down his life

Mir. Lovejoy's was the first exposition of the doctrines of his school ever heard in our State-House, Southern members, who listened for the first time in their lives to an "Abolition tirade," were surprised that principles so just and conclusions so irresistible could be raked out of the depravity into which they have supposed all Anti Slavery men to be plunged A family of Kentuckians—good people in the main, but violently prejudiced against everything that does not chime in with Southern notions of "the institution" -was present. After the speech was concluded, and while the crowd was going down from the gallery to the rotanda, one member of this family said to another, his voice yet husky from ill-concealed emotion, "John, is that Abolitionism?" "Yes," said John,
"I reckon that's all there is of it." "Then," replied the first, " I have been an Abelitionist for more than twenty years, only I am such an old fool that I didn't know it !" The avowal of this bonest man is significant, and it opens to us all the hope that when the doctrines of the Anti-Slavery men are understood NOT to mean "nigger stealing," and "amalgamation" -when they may be canvassed and discussed, like other questions of vital interest, in our Legislature, and the most benighted portions of the State, the world of Illinois will move faster than ever before, God speed the day!

The progress of opinion in our State is steady and apid. The events of the year past have precipitated what has long been impending. The people are tired of Douglas and his whicky crew; and, however he may boast, however he may continue to brave his fate, the public sentiment that he has outraged by his subserviency to the South is surely pointing to his final overthrow and political ruin. The unfortunate prevalence of Know-Nothingism-its partial identification with those who hold opinions upon the Slavery may perpetuate his misrule. That Hundoo element in our polities-so intolerant and anti-Republican-is driving to the embrace of Nebraskaism thousands of Germans, who hate Slavery but little less than they love to protect and defend themselves. To this class Mr. Douglas is artfully appealing. His speeches in the Senate, and all the efforts of his friends at home, are for the consummation of what has already commerced. We, who hate Slavery as much as we love Freedom, look on astonished at the madness with which men are seized, but are powerless to resist the swelling tide. We can only hope that the mania may be short-lived-that it may exhaust itself in an internecine Hindeo war, which may do much to repair the injuries already inflicted.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

NEWFORT, KY -The "Wild Cats" beat the Know Newrott, Ky —The "Wild Cata" best the Know-Nothings at the late election in Newport. Their ma-jority ranged from 3 to 40 on the general ticket in a vote of a few less than 800. Six Wild Cats and four Know-Nothings were elected to the City Council. The vote for Mayor stood, Boyd, Anti-K. N., 385, Berry, K. N., 352. Niagara Falls, N. Y.—Know-Nothing village officers elected.

officers elected.

Newcastle, N. H.—K. N. town officers chosen.

Generalo, N. Y.—There were 157 votes cast, of
which Ganes, K. N. nominee for Collector, received

53; the remainder being distributed on three other

condidates.

Maine. The newly organized "Republican" party of Maine appear to have made a general sweep at the Municipal Election in Maine on Menday. According to The Augusta Journal, Bath, Westbrook, Gorlham, Windram, Phipaburg, Readfield, Bowdoin, Robmond, Dreaden and Hallowell elected "Republican" town officers by overwhelm-

Massachusetts.—By a combination of parties the know-Nothings were defeated at the late town elections in Lexington, Amesbury, Dedham, Watertown, Scubero', Acten, Stow, Mansheld, Plymouth, Winchester, Waltham, Woburs, Marblehead, Dedham, bitabbura, Kingston, Seebook, Swanzey, Walpole, Marshfield, Plymouth, Westford, Leominister, Sterling, Lunenburg, Lexington, Northboro, Chesterfield, and several other towns, the Autis triumphed. This is doing peetly well, in the hot-bed of the secret Order, and Curug the ression of their Legislature, when they are so full of zeal and "victory," having recently carried all the towns in the State except four of five. HUSETTS.-By a combination of parties the

or five.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Bemorrot.

Mayor. J. B. Martin. 1,367 J. B. Cross. 2,748

Marshai. Win Beck. 1,789 T. O'Brien. 2,271

Attonary. E. L. Buttick. 1,789 E. Foole. 2,025

John B. Edwarfs, Controller, Fardinand Kuehn,

Trensurer, and Clinton Walworth, Police Justice, re
leasted without conception.

of the Ward officers, the Independent candidates were all elected in the Fourth Ward, and the Democratic candidates in the other four. A gratifying degree of order prevailed at all the polls, and through-

our the city.

CHICAGO.—Mayor, Boone, (K. N.) 3,283; Milliken, 2,949; Treasurer, De Wolf, (K. N.) 3,072; Harris, (Ind.) 2,987. A larger vote was polled than was ever cast before in the city; and the most perfect erder was maintained. The Maire Law and Know-Nothing

parties swept every Ward, by handsome respective, except the Seventh, Eighth, and Ninth.

LOKFORT, N. Y.—President, Moss, (Auti-Know Nothing, 513; Van Valkenburg, Know Nothing, 143). The Know Nothings had no doubt of electing their entire ticket. Their alliances were all fermed, and their cunningly devised schemes were perfected to accomplish the result. But the people came out in their strength, made an open issue, and the entire Anti-Know Nothing ticket is elected by an average of 49 majerity.

Know Nothing ticket is elected by an average of 40 majerity.
Oawroo, N. Y.—Mayor: Littlejohn, Anti-Hindoo, 1.265; Holley, K. N. 832. The result is, a majority of 427 for the Hon. D. C. Littlejohn, for Mayor, the largest majority ever given for him in the city. Over 2.100 votes were cast, being some hundreds mare than ever before given at a regular election in the city. He received more votes than were ever before given at oany candidate. The Whigs have carried every Ward, on the City ticket, elected two Alderman, and three of the four Supervisors, with their entire City ticket, excepting one Collector. The Waigs elect their Alderman in the First and Second Wards, and the Democrate in the Third and Fourth Wards. By this result the next Common Council will stand? Whigs, and 2 Democrate, all those holding over being Whigs. The Anti-License Excise ticket, composed of George Ames, Samuel R. Taylor and Warren D. Smith, was elected by about 700 majority.

Auburn, N. Y.—The Charter Election was carried by the Know-Nothings by about 200 majority. This result was not unexpected to us. Ultmann beat Clark last fall by about 100 majority, and we had no reason to expect any more favorable state of things now. The Whig City Convention for the nomination of charter officers. One reason for this course was the fact that a number of prominent Democrats

pedient to call a Weig City Convention for the nomi-nation of charter officers. One reason for this course was the fact that a number of prominent Democrats proposed that a union ticket be formed, to be con-posed, as nearly as might be, of an equal number of candidates from each party. It was thus proposed to have a ticket to be voted by all friends of freedom and all opposed to secret political societies. This ticket was put into the field, and it has received a

and all opposed to secret political societies. This ticket was put into the field, and it has received a strong vote. This vote will be increased at the next election, and the day is not far distant when the cause of Freedem and open political action will sgain be in the ascendancy in Aubura. At least one-half of the Know Nothing vote was cast by those who do not belong to or sympathize with the Order. This no sensible or well-informed person can deny. Know Nothingism, single-handed, has not the power to carry the city. The future will demonstrate this truth. Connection.—The State Temperance Convention met in Norwich. Nearly every town in the State was represented. B. Hudson, of Hartford, presided. Reports flattering to the Temperance cause were presented. Resolutions approving the new law, and calling for its viporous administration, were presented. In the afternoon Mr. C. B. Lines, of New-Haven, offered a resolution that the Convention ought to indicate the course to be pursued by Temperance men in the coming election. This was negatived. A resolution sustaining and commending Gov. Dutton's administration of the law passed. Ex.Mayor Bickingham, of Norwich, offered the following, which was adopted:

\*\*Resolute\*\* That while we may differ from each other in our

Resolved. That while we may differ from each other in our estimates of the political opinisms of the Executive of the Israin, yet we highly approve of the Israin, yet we highly approve of the Israin, yet we highly approve of the Israin, which he has pursued in approving and emenions our Temperance law, and in this particular we reast? It im as wentry the condennee and support of the Israin which is the consecticut.

A resolve introduced by J. G. North, of New Haven recommending both Gov. Dutton and Mr. Miner, for Governor, was adopted.

In the Hartford Congressional District the Whigs have adopted Exra Clark, Jr., the Know Nothing candidate; and in the Western or Hid District they have put in nomination William W. Welch, of Norfolk.

folk.

Kentucky.—The Louisville Courier gives the following as the State ticket of the Koow Nothings: For Governor, Wm. V. Loving, of Warren, Whig Lieut. Governor, Jas. G. Hardy, of Barren, Democrat. Tressurer, R. C. Wintersmith, of Franklin, Whig. Auditor, Thos. S. Page, of Franklin, Whig. President Board of Internal Improvements, D. R. Haggard, of Cumberland, Whig. Superintendent of Public Instruction, the Rev. J. D. Matthews, of Fayette Democrat. Register of Land Office, Andrew McKinley, of Jefferson, Democrat.

NEW-YORK TOWN MEETINGS.

General County—The Whigs made a distinct issue against Hindooism in Le Roy, Stafford, and Pa-villen, (the only towns we have heard from,) and Hin-dooism was routed. They will serve them all so when it becomes evident that the High Priests of the Order are trying to transfer the rank and file to Slavery.
SARATOGA COUNTY.-Whigs, 28; Democrats, 13.

Of the whole number, 13 are set down as Know ethings.
HERRIMER COUNTY. -- Board politically divided as

last year-

Herriser County.—Board politically divided as last year—5 Whigs and 14 Desporats. The Know-Nothings have one or two of the number.

Maddison County.—The Hamilton Journal gives the following result, as far as heard from: Whigs, 7; Democrats, 2; Liquer, 1; Free-Soil, 2.

Orsego County.—Heard from, 2! Towns—standing: Whigs, 10; Democrats, 11. It is probable that the towns to come in will make the Board a tie.

Mondoe County.—Of the 23 Supervisors elected in Modroe, eight are claimed as K. N.'s by the Hunker organ of that party. It admits 2! to be against the Hindoes.

Onodrado County.—The Town of Camillus elected ONONDAGA COUNTY.—The Town of Camillus elected

a "Hindoo" Supervisor, who pledged his honor, up to the moment of the election that he was not a mem ber of the Order. At the village election, a week af-terwards, the People, indignant at the deception, elected a straight out Anti-Hindoo Board of Trustees, WATNE COUNTY .- The "Hindoos" have been try-

without cause. The Board of Supervisors is divided thus:—Wbig, 7; Loco Fecos, 4; Hindoos, 3.
Oswego Co.—Supervisors, 11 Wbigs, 6 Domocrats, 5 Know-Nothing Democrats, and 3 Know-Nothing

Hindees.
ULSTER Co.—16 out of the 18 towns in the county
have been heard from, which elect 16 Independent or
Know-Nothing candi inter far Supervisors. There ap-pears to be no doubt but that the Hindoos have suceded in every town. Chenango Co.—The Board of Supervisors, it is

chrange Co.—The board of supervisors, it is supposed, will stand 7 Anti-Hindoos to 13 Hindoos.

Enter Co.—In Eric County, over which Hindoos many like a fog last fall, is blown away by the first rereze. Last fall the vote stood for Udmann, 7,712; for Seymour, 5,252; for Clark, 2,119; for Bromson, 142. The Republic says:

"The results in the different towns would seem to relieve that the first party of Mr. Eillmoor are being.

indicate that the friends of Mr. Fillmore are losing their power even here, and that Know-Nothingiam, which promised to be so potential a few months ago, is rapidly sinking into oblivion."

ALLEGANT CO — Of the towns heard from, six have been carried by the friends of civil and religious liberty, and four by the Hindoos.

HINDOOISM IN HORNELLSVILLE.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribuna.

HORNELLSVILLE, Thursday, March 8, 1855. I noticed in THE TRIBUNE, of Wednesday, the fol-

"At a Charter Election held in Hornellsville, the 6th, the entire Know Nothing ticket was elected"

The above purported to have been written in Bingamten, but was undoubtedly telegraphed from this place, as the operator here is a "Hindoo," pure and simple. Now, so far from this being the truth, the ticket lected was anti-Hindoo-headed by Thomas J. Rey nolds, Esq., a Hunker Democrat, who has ever been hostile to Know-Nothingiam. The opposition was eaded by P. C. Ward, present Member of the Assembly, who was elected last fall in opposition to T. J. Reynolds by 1,100 majority—and was claimed as a Know-Nothing victory. Last Tuesday Major Reypolds received nearly two votes to his one. Now for a listory of Hindooism in Hornelizville. Just before election, in November, a resolution was offered to the Council here, sustaining the nominations made at the Grand Fandargo in New-York, and after a very ex-Grand Fandango in New York, and after a very exciting debate, Ulimann, Scronger & Co., were laid on the table till after election. The result was that Clark received a majority of 15 in this town—the only majority ever given for a Whig Governor. Such a result was entirely unlooked for by J. W. Barker & Co., where there was a Council numbering three knadred and fifty members; consequently, Uspermint, the bloody executioner, was sent forth to preach repentance to the unfaithful, and commissioned to be head all who would not accept the proflered terms. The members were hardened—rejected the resolution by the Grand Council after election—their charter was demanded, and the Council, pure and unadultered, were requested to remain and organize anew, and it is said there was not a sufficient number to fill the different offices, and they gave up the charter. At Town meeting a ticket was put in nomination, composed entirely of Seward Whigs and Hankers, who have no fellowship whatever with the "works of "darkness," and elected by an average majority of two hundred and trently free receiving three hundred and screenty-free votes to one hundred and fifty oppotwo hundred and twenty five-receiving three hundred and seventy-five votes to one hundred and fifty oppo-

sition.

A Hindoo Council lately started here, which convents in a 7 by 9 harness stop, located in a remote

corner of the second story of a large brick block, but they are so far from daylight that their works at the ballot bux will never be known. "Hindooism" is dead in Hornellsville. As AMERICAS.

SAM IN OTSEGO.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribuns.

MORRIS, Otsego Co., N. Y., March 7, 1855.

Allow me to briefly relate to the readers of Tux TRIBUSE how a Know-Nothing victory was achieved in this town. "Sam's" Council, in this town, is composed of about 119 members. The Democrati called a caucus, as usual, the week previous to towo meeting, and enough Know-Nothings attended to control the caucus. The whole proceedings were so barefaced that nearly every one present foresaw the baretaced that nearly every one present foresaw the result. All but four on the ticket were K. N.'s. The Whigs held a caucus, and those that saw how that thing was being managed tried to avert the blow, but it was no use. They succeeded, however, in adjourning to the evening before town meeting. In the meantime, the K. N. Whigs west and got their tickets printed, and appeared in the caucus; nominated a ticket, and put on Know Nothings for those offices that the Democrate bad left them on their ticket, the balance of the ticket being made as a matter of N. With no intention of supporting it.

the balance of the ticket being man as a large of the companies of the companies. The K. N. 's, to a man, voted the clean split ticket, that was printed before the caucus was complete, and peculied tickets as Democrats and White, and man voted the tickets as Democrats and White, and man voted the tickets as Democrats and White, and man voted the tickets as Democrats and White. Hence the caucus being determined, the and Whigs, and men voted the tickets as Demoursts and as Whigs. Upon the convases being determined, the Krow Nothing split ticket was elected by frose 10 to 181 majority. The Supervisor was elected with the highest majority, he being a very popular Democrat, and reelected as such for the third time. The pollist was very light—at least 150 voters not attending the town meeting. Thus were men forestalled in car una, deceived at the polls, and cheeked of a freeman's rights. We have seen corruption in politics before; we have known of "packed committees," "wire "workers," and "pipe layers; but never was it known that tickets were printed before a caucus was completed. The K. N. sjalk of Reform, and of the corruption of Parties, but never was sy much corrupcorruption of Parties, but never was s) much corru tion and bad faith manifest as under this Know-N thing rule.

THE MOUTH OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune. BELIZE, Mouth of the Mississippi, Feb. 21, 1855. The House of Representatives have just appropriated \$300,000 to improve the channels of the mouths of this river. If there was the shadow of a chance of accomplishing this desirable object, this sum, or ten times the amount, would be money well bestowed. The course of the current may be changed, not often for the better: a channel may, for a few not often for the better; a channel may, for a few days, and for a short distance, be deepened, but the concurrent testimony of the pilots, and nantical men familiar with the peculiarities of this river, is con-cusive, that no amount of money, however just-ciously expended, can ever deepen its channel an inch. The immense deposits of semiliquid mud brought nown by the current, meeting the waters of the Gulf, must be deposited somewhere across its mouth.

mouth.

Many years since, a large appropriation was spent at the South East Pass. Drudging machines removed immense quantities of mud, and now there is less water by several feet, than before the work of improvement began. In fact, this pass is not used at all. It is to be hoped, if this appropriation is expended, the channel will not be permanently injured, nor is it probable. It will only be throwing away money that could be well expended in permanent and valuable improvements elsewhere.

P.

OUT-OF-THE-WAY ASPECTS OF LIFE.

III.-DOESTICKS GOES TO THE BOWERY THEATER. I've been to the Bowery Theater-the realm of orange-peel and peanuts—the legitimate home of the unadulterated, undiluted sanguinary drama—the school of juvenile Jack-Sheppardism, where adolescent "shoulder-hitters" and politicians in futuro take their first lessons in rowdyism-where the seeds of evil are often planted in the rough bosom of the uncared for boy, and, developed by the atmosphere of this moral hot-house, soon blossom into crime where, by perverted dramatic skill, wickedness is clothed in the robes of romance and pseudo-heroism so enticingly as to captivate the young imagination, and many a mistaught youth goes hence into the world with the firm belief that to rival Dick Turpin or Sixteen-String Jack is the climax of earthly h -a place where they announce a grand " benefit" five nights in the week, for the purpose of cutting off the free-list, on which occasions the performance lasts till the afternoon of the next day-where the newsboys congregate to see the play, and stimulate, with their discriminating planeits, the "star" of the evening. For this is the spawning-ground of theatrical luminaries unheard of in other spheres; men who having so far succeeded in extravagant buffoonery, or in that peculiar kind of serious playing which may be termed mad-deg tragedy, as to win the favor of this audience, forthwith claim celestial honors, and set up as "stars." And a star benefit-night at this establishment is a treat; the beneficiary feasts the whole company after the performance, and they hurry up their work as fast as possible so as to begin their ollification at the nearest tavern; and they have a preliminary good time behind the scenes with such viands and potables as admit of hurried consumption. So that while the curtain is down, Lady M both and the witches may be seen together drinking strong beer and devouring crackers and choose; and after Macbeth has murdered Duncan, and Macduif has finished Macheth, they all three take a " whisky 'skin," and agree to go fishing next Sunday; the 'Stranger' plays a pathetic scene, rushes from the stage in a passion of tears, and is discovered the next minute eating bam sandwiches and drinking Scotch ale out of the bottle-or Hamlet, after his suicidal soliloquy, steps off, and, as the curtain descends upon the act, dances a hornpipe with a ballet-girl, while the Ghest whistles the time and beats time with an

But the Bowery audiences are, in their own fashion critical, and will have everything, before the curtain, done to suit their taste. An actor must do his utmost, and make things ring again; and we be to him who dares, in a ferocious struggle, a bloody combat, or a violent death, to abate one single yell, to leave out one bitter carse, or omit the tithe of a customary contortion. He will surely rue his presumption: for many a combatant has been forced to renew an easilywen broadsword combat, adding fiercer blows, and harder stamps-and many a performer who has died too comfortably, and too much at his ease to suit his exacting audience, has been obliged to do it all over again, with the addition of extra ierks, writhings flounderings, and high-pressure spasms, until he has died the death" set down for him.

An actress, to be popular at this theater, must be illing to play any part, from Lady Macbeth, to Betsey Baker-sing a song, dance a jig, swallow a sword, ride a bare-backed horse, fight with guns, lances, pistels, broadswords and single-sticks-walk the tight rope, balance a ladder on her nose, stand on her head, and even throw a back-summerset. She must upon eccession play male parts, wear pantaloons, smoke igars, swear, swagger, and drink raw whisky without making faces.

The refined taste which approbates these qualifica tions is also displayed in the selection of dramss suitable for their display. Shakspere, as a general thirg, is teo slow. Richard III might be endured, if they would bring him a horse when he calls for it, and et him fight Richmond and his army single-handed, and finally shoot himself with a revolver, rather than give up beat-and Macbeth could only expect an enthusiastic welcome, if all the characters were omitted but the three witches and the ghost of Banquo-but usually nothing but the most alaughterous tragedies, and melo-dramas of the most mysterious and sanguinary stamp, give satisfaction.

A tragedy here is a milksop, unless he rescues some

forlors malden from an impregnable castle, carries her down a ferty-foot ladder in his arms, holds he with one hand, while with the other be annihilates a score or so of pursuers, by picking up one by the heels, and with him knocking out the brains of all the rest, then springs upon his horse, leaps him over a precipice, rushes him up a mountain, and finally makes

his escape with his prize amid a tempost of builots, Congreve rockets, Greek fire and bomb-shells. Thus it may be supposed that no ordinary materials will furnish stock for a successful Bowery play Probabilities, or even improbable possibilities, are too tame. Even a single ghost to enter in a clare of blue light, with his throat cut, and a bloody dagger in his breast, and clanking a dragging chain, would be too common place. When the boys are in the chivalrie vein, and disposed to relish a hero, to content them he must be able in defense of distressed maidens, (the Bowery boys are ragged knights-errant in their way, and greatly compassionate foriorn damsels.) to circumvent and destroy a small size army, and eat the captain for luncheon. If they are in a murderous mood, nothing less than a full-grown battle, with a big list of killed and wounded, will satisfy their thirst for blood; and if they fancy a touch of the ghastly, nothing less will do than newmade graves, coffins, corpees, gibbering ghosts, and grinning ekoletona.

I went by the old, damaged, high-shouldered "spout-shop" the other day—saw a big bill for the evering, and stopped to read—magnificent entertainment-to commence with a five-act tragedy, in which the here is pursued to the top of a high mountain, and after slaving multitudes of enemies, he is swal owed up by an earthquake, mountain and all, just in time to save his life. Professor Somebody was to go from the floor to the ceiling on a tight rope, having an anvil tied to each foot, and a barrel of salt in his teeth-then the interesting and bloody drama, "the Red Revenging Ruffian Robber, or Bold Blueblaze "of the Bloody Bradawl"—after which, a solo on the violin, half a dozen comic songs, three fancy dances, and a recitation of the "Sailor Boy's Dream, with a real hammock to "spring from," three farces, and a comic opera-then Balihead's Bagle Band would give a concert, assisted by the Ethiopian Minstrei Dovee—then an amateur would dance the Shang-hai Rigadocn on a barrei-head—after which Madame Jumpli Theo. Skratch would display her agility by leaping through a balloon over a pyramid, co of a hose truck, two beer barrels, and a mountain of green fire. Numberless other things were promised, in the shape of Firemen's addresses, sougs, legerdemain, acrobatic exercises, ventriloquism, &c., the whole to conclude with an original Extravaganza, in which the whole company would appear. I paid my money, and got inside. A great many

straight up and down red faced ladies were in the box-

couldn't tell they had any at all unless you went be hind and took a rear view-and a multitude of men who chewed a great deal of tobacco, and sat with their bats on; a policeman stood in front of the stage, and made a great deal of noise with a cane, and constituted hinself a nuisance generally. The Pit, the dominion of the newsboys, was full of these young gentlemen, in their shirt-sleeves, with boots too big, and cape perched on the extreme supporting point of the head, the New-York newsboy always puts his cap on the back of his neck, and pulls all his hair over his eyes,) who were remarkably familiar and easy in their man-ners, and all had bobtailed appellations; no boy had a whole name any more than a whole suit of clothes; nothing more than Bob or Bill, with an adjective prefixed, which transformed it into "Cross eyed Bob," or "Stub-legged Bill." They enjoyed the performances much; they cheered the tragedy man when he howled like a mad bull, and hammered his stomach with both hands; applauded the injured maiden when she told the "villain," " another step, and she would lay him a "corpse at her feet," at the same time showing a dagger about as big as a darning-needle, and also, when in despair at being deserted by the fellow in the yellow boots, in a spangled night-gown, she poisoned her-self with something out of a junk-bottle, and expired in satisfactory convulsions; they threw apples at the man who walked up the rope, and tossed peanuts on the stage when the girl with the foggy dress was going to dance; they called the actors by their names as they came on the stage, audibly criticising their dress and manner, the performers often joining in the conversation-one instant talking heroic poetry to some personage of the scene, and the next inquiring of Jake, in the pit, how he would trade his buil-terrier for a fighting-cock and a pair of pistols. I staid all night and watched the fun-began to get hungry-audience all tired, and actors asleep on the stage from sheer exhaustion—the noisy policeman was leaning against the orchestra railing fast asleep -the boys had blacked his face with a burnt cork, filled his boots full of peanut-shells, and cut a hole in his hat to put a candle in; these boys who were awake were pulling the boots off the sleepy ones, and putting them into the base drum through a hole which they had punched with a crutch. On the stage the Emperor was sleeping on his throne, with his mouth open like a fly-trap-the "injured lady" had sunk flat down upon the floor-s robber lay each side-she was using the "villain" as a pillow, and had her feet tangled in the hair of the "Amber Witch," who was deeping near. I noticed the short-skirted dancinggirl reposing upon a pile of "property" apple-dump-lings, and the prompter was stretched on the top of a his bair full of resin from the "lightning-box." Had enough theater for once-went straight home, got a late breakfast, and went to bed just as the clock struck three-quarters past 10.

Drowsily, Q. K. PHILANDER DOESTICKS, P. B.

THE PHILHARMONIC CONCERT.

Niblo's Theater, on Saturday night, was filled with an audience for the Concert of the Philharmonic Society. The orchestra was sixty-eight strong, led by a capital musician, Mr. Timm. But where was Mr. Eufeldt, who was elected, as usual, leader for this season? Report says he is about going to Europe: if so, it is a matter for great regret, for he is a sound musician, and can ill be spared from the important

duties of his post. The first piece of the evening was, to conne the well-known symphony of Mozart in G Minor. The great body of stringed instruments gave out the meanings of this symphony which dispenses, as did the music of the epoch at which it was written, with the multiplication and extension of the powers of wind-instruments, such as composers now use. A symphony is written in four movements, all distinct and disconnected-for which pattern there is no ressen: one of these movements is a minuetto, which, in the age of hair powder and buckram, was the polka of the day-a stately cotillion, with a certain motion, however, of a popular kind, and the eight-bar divis one of the dance. The audience of Saturday night picked out the Minuetto of Mozart's Symphony for an encore-showing the music of the beels, and not of he heart, most moved them-for they extended no such honor to the other portions. The other orchestral pieces were Mendelssohn a overture to Ruy-Blas-a vigerous and senorous production-clearly defined and legical and conservative-but it met with no ap-The last of the full orchestral pieces was Spentini's Overture to Olympia. This composer preecced Rossini, and died lately at Paris. The scene of his glories was at Paris under Napoleon I., and afterward at Berlin. He was a musical reformer, adding to the senerity of the orchestra, and inventing or strengthening some of those peculiarities or idioms of music which are found still more brilliantly or beautifully set forth in Rossini's orchestration. The over ture in question was the finale to the Concert, and by that time more than half of the audience had retiredproving that either the length or the selection of the

The Concerto for the piene, in E fiet, by Beetloven though not up to the mere pisaiem of later authors is a noble piece of conception and detail. The com bination, however, of piano solo, long extended, and mixed up and alternating with an orchestra, is unphilosophical and unestisfactory. The sotes of the pisno are short and crisp, and the strongest hand is barely sufficient to make them penetrate a large hall

entertainment was open to objection—the public con-

med with twe or three thousand spectators. Access penied, therefore, by a grand or hestra, these are frequently indistinct or lost. Beside this, the poverty of the instrument comes forth in contrast with richness of the orchestra; and in addition to the immensely preponderating loudness of many instru-ments over one, there is the superiority, at the expense of the piano, of the prolonged and swelling notes of each instrument of the orchestra, like the human voice, while the piano cannot sustain a note after it is first struck. The piano to be heard advantageously should not come into competition at all on the same evening with the orchestra. As to the performance of the Concerto of Beethoven in question, it was layed by Mr. Gustave Satter, lately come here from Pm is and Vienna, and certainly one of the strongest of the piano strong-men that the new school has turned up. He introduced the Cadenza of Listz, where, compressed on the starting-point of the dominant chord, are the force-leaps of his invention-s mastery of the which we fear, the Concerto, pure and simple, would not have commanded. On being recalled, however, he played a fantasy on Mendelssohn's Wedding

The vocal music was a ballad-not composed in ballad style at all-sung by a favorite of the Harmonic Society's Concerts-Mrs. Stuart-and an aria from Morart's Cosi fon tutte, by the same artist: likewise, a dramatic air composed by Puschs, and one

by Spohr, rendered by Mr. Meyer.

The full attendance of the public is a good sign, but the applause which is extended to sole playing, should not be omitted when the orchestra alone plays. It shows that the apprehension of musical combinaflors-of music pure and high, without personal display,-is of slow growth. Indeed, happy is the superior instrumental piece that receives an encore.

Music, beside the cultivation required to grasp its harmonious intricacies, is of itself the highest and heliest of all the arts, and requires a pure worship all its own. It is the divine art-and the only one that cannot of itself be profaned. To expect appreciation of such an art, dissociated from all adventitions or inferior aids, from a general public, must presuppos higher aims than the materialism of society allows at present.

FIRE IN THE BOWERY. Yesterday morning, about 12½ o'clock, a fire broke out in the building No. 292 Bowery, first floor occupied by A. Fishel as a looking-glass factory, second floor by McDonald & Brother as a piano-forte manufactory, basement as a lager-beer saloon. The fire men were promptly on the spot, and succeeded in contining the fire to the first story, in some portion of which it originated. The stock of Mr. Fishel was entirely destroyed. Loss about \$6,000. Fully insured, but in what Companies we did not learn.

FIRE IN TENTH-AV. About 3 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in the building No. 517 Tenth-av., between Fortysecond and Forty-third-sts., lower part occupied by Samuel Gardner as a grocery store, upper part by three families. The fire is said to have originated in the grocery store, and despite the exertions of the firemen, the building was badly damaged before the flames could be extinguished. The families residing up stairs succeeded in saving most of their furniture. Gardner is insured \$800 on his stock and \$200 on his furniture in the Greenwich Insurance Company.

FIRE IN PEARL-ST. At 41 o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred in the cabinet-maker shop of Hiram Packs, rear of No. 488 Pearl st. The shop was totally destroyed. The shops of Mr. Seymour, gas fitter, No. 486; and Roger McGuines, carpenter, No. 482, with the rear of house No. 57 Park-st., were slightly damaged. The total loss will not exceed \$5,000. Partially insured.

The furniture store of Mr. Bubler, corner of Chat ham and Pearl-sts., also the rear of No. 452 Pearl et., took fire yesterday morning, having caught from sparks blown from the fire No. 488 Pearl-st. A few pails of water extinguished the flames. Damage slight.

FIRE IN FIFTY-SEVENTH ST.

On Saturday afternoon, a hog-pen, with three valuable bogs, belonging to William T. Jeanings, in Fifty-seventh-st., near the East River, was destroyed by fire. An old shed adjoining was also destroyed. The fire originated through the carelessness of some boys.

Last night, about 9 o'clock, a fire was discovered in the building No. 191 Grand-st., corner of Mulberry-st, lower part occupied by G. C. Burdett & Co. as a dry goods store, upper part by Mrs. Hutchinson as a boarding house. The fire originated in a pantry in the second story front room, and was discovered by some one of the boarders. The firemen soon came on the ground and speedily extinguished the flames, confining them to the room in which the fire origi nated. Mrs. Hutchinson's furniture was considerably damaged by water. She is insured \$1,000 in the

North River Insurance Company. The stock of Burdett & Co. was badly damaged by water, but to what extent cannot at present be ascer-teined. This firm is insured for \$8,000 in the Lenox, Broadway, Columbian and other Insurance Cos.

The building, owned by Mr. Wilkins, was damaged by water to the extent of \$1,000. Insured. The fire is supposed to have been caused by sparks from a lamp falling among some light clothing in the pantry.

RUBNING OF NASSAU HALL, NEW-JERSEY. On Saturday night, at 7; o'clock, the College at Princeton, named Nassau Hall, took fire, and was destroyed—nothing but its bare stone walls remaining. One of the students had kindled a hot fire in the stove in his room, and went out, leaving some wood on and about the stove, which took fire in his absence and the flames communicated with the building. The students lost most of their furniture, clothes, and books. The loss is \$50,000, and the insurance is \$16,000. This Institution was established previous the the Revolution, and its Hall was burned fifty three years ago on the 6th of this month.

FIRE AT QUARANTINE, STATES ISLAND. A fire broke out Friday night, at 10 o'clock, at Tompkinsville, destroying seven buildings. It originated in the grocery and shoe store owned and occupied by John Johnson, and communicated to the three brick dwelling-houses adjoining, also belonging to Mr. Johnson; thence to the brick-front house owned by John K-fly, and occupied by Thos. Hinton; s frame building owned by J. Kelly, and occupied by Mrs. Olmstead as a millinery establishment; a frame building, used as porter-house, belonging to Mrs.
Egans; a brick house, owned by Richard Halliday,
and occupied by John Webber. All the above buildings were entirely destroyed. Most of the goods and furniture taken from the buildings were destroyed or stolen by the many thieves about the place. Dutch Reformed Church was three times on fire, but was saved by the people of the village. By this fire a large number of persons are thrust into the street, as most of the buildings had three and more families. We did not learn the amount of insurance on the property. The fire was caused by the upsetting of a camphene lamp in Johnson's grocery.

P. S.—The whole amount of property destroyed is valued at \$25,000, of which the Johnson property is estimated at \$19,000, and is partly insured. Mr. Werper's segar store is insured for \$800.

The Green Bay Advocate, March 1, gives gloomy news from the Lake Superior mining region. The Portage Lake Companies are said to be entirely out of powder, and unable to go on with their operations. Large parties of men had been discharged from the mines, sartly on account of the news of the commercial and financial crisis which had just been received, and partly on account of the want of supplies and the high prices of produce. The absence of powder is occasioned by the loss of the Peninsula, at Ragio River, last fall. She had two thousand kegs of powder, of which one thousand five hundred were spoiled. She was driven ashore in a heavy gale.